

Gallipolis Journal.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED PARTICULARLY TO
THE INTERESTS OF
GALLIA COUNTY.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GALLIPOLIS.
THURSDAY, : : JAN. 28, 1864.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters to "H." came too late for our last issue. They are very good, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to put them with other manuscripts, to be published when space will permit.

T. M.—We may publish the letter from "Two Ladies of Gallipolis," next week, if only to show the folly of such correspondence. It may deter others from doing the same thing.

J. L.—The "Hospital report" is published by us as an item of news, without charge. We can afford it, so your idea of it being a bill of expense to the Hospital, goes for nothing. This week, it has been unavoidably crowded out.

M.—Now that we have your real name, your article shall appear next week.

TO MY FRIENDS.

As I shall be absent from Gallipolis for a few weeks, those indebted to me for subscriptions to the Gallipolis Journal to November 19, 1863, will please make payment to Mr. HENRY GREGORY, foreman of the Journal office, who is authorized to receipt for me during my absence. JAMES HARPER.

Several Advertisements are unavoidably crowded out this week. Our patrons in this line, are earnestly requested to send in their favors on Monday of each week, if practicable. The value of the Journal as an advertising medium, is becoming duly appreciated. We shall endeavor to make it still more so.

Our army news this week is of little or no importance. The army seems to have stacked its arms, and thousands of northern homes are now gladdened by the return on furlough, of scarred veterans, whose tales of hair breadth escapes, privations and sufferings are listened to with wonder and attention. All along the lines, is heard the note of busy preparation for the ensuing campaign.

The army of the Potomac winters on the shores of the Rapidan. Of Lee's whereabouts little is known. In Georgia and Tennessee, our armies are quietly guarding Knoxville and Chattanooga. Banks is resting his veterans in New Orleans, preparatory to a spring expedition towards Mobile.

In Texas we are keeping an eye on Napoleon's movements, with Brownville, as a picket post.

On Morris Island, Gilmore is now and then paying his respects to the Charlestonians, in the shape of shot and shell, merely to let them know that this Government still lives, and preparing to execute vengeance upon the hot-bed of secession.

Along the Mississippi, all is quiet, and even farther West, dull inactivity prevails.

But all this is the portentous calm of the tornado. The armies of the Union, are recruiting their strength for the terrific combat which is yet to come off. No loyal man can doubt their success nor fail to add his prayer for it.

The "National Democratic Committee" have fixed Chicago, as the place, and the 4th of July, as the time for holding their National Convention. "The change of base" from Charleston, S. C. to Chicago is well timed. It indicates shrewdness on the part of the managers. Chicago is the point for National Conventions. Old Abe was there selected, and the choice of the Convention ratified by the people. True the South chose to kick out of the harness, but the Union still lives, and before the day fixed by our Democratic brethren, will in all probability be on the old track again.

The time is well chosen also. It is true the Rebels have obliterated that day from their calendar, substituting instead the third day of secession, but by the time it comes round, it is to be hoped, Republicans and war Democrats, can meet on the common platform of "our country, first, last and always" and select men pledged not to any party, but to the best interests of the nation. Let us end the war first, and then attend to electing a President.

On Saturday last Captain Rucker of the Home Guards on Kanawha arrested nine citizens of Putnam county, and brought them down on the General Meigs en-route for Wheeling there to be held as hostages for the safe return of Sheriff Shaw, who was captured by the guerrillas in their late raid under Nowlin. Jesse Timms, G. W. Summers, B. F. Sterret, and I. W. Crawford, are among the number.

The Vandalism sheets are printing extensively, from what they are pleased to call "the report" of Major General McClellan. We have read some of these extracts. For the most part they seem to be mere memoranda, and letters addressed by "Littlumbak" to the President and Secretary of war, the latter particularly, in which he either apologizes for protracted delays, or lays out plans for future operations, all of which had then little, and now, none at all of interest to any person, and which really will form no part of his report when published. His military operations, were in no degree controlled by any of these letters so far as can be seen.

His personal difficulties with Secretary Stanton, the country at large care little about, and the effort to make political capital for the author will most signally fail. The General may well exclaim, "Save from my friends!" His worst enemy can ask no better weapon than his report, nor need he exclaim "O that mine enemy would write a book!" That seven hundred and fifty pages of foolscap will, when published, induce his friends to quietly abandon any idea of bolstering up his reputation as a military man, on that basis.

The most appalling catastrophe of modern times occurred at Valparaiso, in Chili, on the 8th of December last, by which over 2,000 women and children were burned to death. The burning of the Richmond Theatre many years ago, cast a gloom over the whole nation. Yet here were thousands gathered together to witness one of the grand pageants of the Catholic Church, and in the midst of the worship, suddenly enveloped in flames caused by combustible matter used in the pyrotechnic display. The pusillanimous conduct of the priests in striving to only save the relics, wooden images and other sacred property of the church, for that purpose shutting up the only avenue of escape for the miserable devotees, deserves the execration of the whole world.

The noble conduct of our American Minister, and American residents Chili, is spoken of in the highest terms. We publish elsewhere a few extracts from Chilean papers, giving an account of this most terrible and heart sickening misfortune.

The Vandalism Sheets are already growling about the tax of 4 mills proposed by the Legislature for the support of the soldiers families. They evidently don't see why this tax should be assessed for that special purpose. The families of soldiers might be relieved in some other way than by a tax, to which they will be forced to contribute. They seem much more anxious for the relief of Vandalism's family, than for families of those who are fighting Val's friends. Very natural that is. Well let us have the tax. If the copperheads in Congress are acting in good faith, in advocating an increase of soldier's pay, and that in gold, they surely should not oppose any other plan for increasing it. Be consistent gentlemen. The tax will be laid, and just as certain.

The opposition in Congress to a vigorous prosecution of the war, is daily growing weaker. Wood's resolution in favor of "peace," and appointment of Commissioners to Richmond, received upwards of 60 votes affirmatively. The resolution offered by Rogers of New Jersey, of the same tenor and effect found but 42 votes in its favor. A few days since Mr. Smith of Ky., offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty, of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

A copperhead by name of Allen, moved to adjourn which was lost yeas, 33, nays, 98. He then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was also disagreed to, yeas 27, nays 101. The resolution was then passed yeas, 101, nays 16. Thus we find the spirit of opposition is running rapidly down. So may it continue, until every "peace-at-any-price" man is found on the war-path against the rebels.

The San Francisco (Cal.) Evening Journal, has for its motto, "Greek-fire for rebels." "Hell-fire for Copperheads." Terrible fate for "Conservatives" that would be.

Several obituary notices that have been on hand some time appear in this number. It may be well enough to say that they are paid for as advertisements. Hereafter we shall confine all such notices to two squares. In these stirring times, with the press new on our columns, justice to our readers, oblige us to adopt this course.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS—RE-ENLISTMENT OF 20,000 VETERAN TROOPS AT VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—The steamer Hillman, from Memphis 21st, has arrived with four hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Major General Hunter came passenger.

General Hurlbut issued an order committing commerce on the Mississippi River exclusively to agents of the Treasury Department, who will be responsible for amounts, character, disposition, supplies and character of persons to whom the same are given. No permits will be hereafter required or given by military authorities, except for the purchase of military or sutlers supplies.

Gen. Sherman returned to Memphis from Vicksburg. Re-enlistments are being rapidly pushed forward. Nearly the entire of the 16th Army Corps will re-enlist.

All quiet at Vicksburg. Twenty thousand of the 17th Army Corps have re-enlisted.

It is understood that Brigadier General Buckland will take command at Memphis.

Cotton market at Memphis unchanged.

The steamer Swon, from New Orleans on the 14th, arrived, having on board the 24th Indiana, Infantry, three hundred strong, en route home on furlough, besides one hundred furloughed troops from various regiments, and a large lot of groceries for St. Louis and points on the Ohio River.

One of the 117th New York Zouaves straggling during the march of General Smith's late expedition through West Tennessee, was hung up by the heels and his throat cut.

Our thanks are hereby tendered to A. P. Kerr, Esq., of Cheshire, for a list of new subscribers, accompanied by the cash.

Also to Mr. Wm. C. Rose, of Racoon township, for a like favor. These tangible evidences of the reputation the Journal is rapidly acquiring among the loyal people of old Gallia, is truly gratifying. It is our fixed purpose to render it still more so. At the close of the month we shall publish a list of new subscribers, including all who have renewed their subscriptions by the advance of \$1.50.

The \$500,000,000 loan of 5-20's has been entirely taken up, by the people, and an intense desire for "more of the same sort" manifested from every quarter of the Union.

Copperheads who have unceasingly predicted the utter ruin of the country in consequence of the war debt, and who ridiculed the idea of this loan ever being taken up, might learn a lesson from the success attending it. But none are so blind as those who will not see. While the heart of the truly patriotic man is gladdened by this evidence of the public confidence in the stability of the nation, these croakers are bitter in their denunciations of the administration, and by every means strive to weaken and destroy its influence for good.

These bonds will now be held at a premium, and still more eagerly sought after for permanent investments.

The next issue will be those known as 10-40's, having ten years to run or forty, at the option of the Government. The rate of interest will not probably exceed 5 per cent, both principal and interest payable in coin. Even at this reduced rate they will be rapidly absorbed by that class of our people who honestly desire the restoration of the Union. To copperheads they will furnish a basis for renewed howls about the insolvency of the nation, and extravagance of the administration.

In 1860 the total number of gallons of all kinds of distilled liquors produced in this United States was 88,002,988, valued at \$24,243,178. Ohio manufactured of whiskey, high-wines, & alcohol, 15,140,175 gallons. Of malt liquors 402,035 barrels, and of wine 562,640 gallons being the largest wine producing State in the Union.

LINCOLN NOMINATED BY THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—In the Maryland House of Delegates yesterday, a series of resolutions eulogizing the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and renominating him for President, were adopted, and a disloyal one, denouncing the Administration, was laid over.

Mr. Humphreys, of Baltimore, submitted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any member using disloyal language.

MONEY FROM THE ARMY.—We are requested by auditor Nash to state that the funds from the members of the 7th O. Cavalry, and 36th O. V. I. are now in the hands of Treasurer Gates for payment. Call early—say before the 10th of February, as the Treasurer will at that time, have to go to Columbus to make his semi-annual settlement.

The copperhead papers of the North with their usual candor and honesty, are striving to create animosity against the Administration in consequence of its course relative to the exchange of what they hypocritically term, our brave soldiers now languishing in prison at Richmond. Whilst carefully avoiding any censure of Jeff. Davis or his friends who are crushing out the life blood of our soldiers by slow tortures and starvation, the lowest grade of calumny and invective is showered on the head of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, who it is well known have left no means untried consistent with national honor to procure an exchange or relieve the wants of our noble boys in the hells at Richmond.

The Administration were first censured for standing out on the question of colored soldiers. Now, that they offered to exchange man for man without regard to any question of unsettled policy, these patriotic journals, as the next best pretext for abusing Lincoln, lay all the blame on the fact of his appointing Beas Butler (as they term him in imitation of their southern friends) to superintend the exchange, knowing him to be personally objectionable to Mr. Davis and his officers, and therefore our brave soldiers must suffer. Out on such hypocrisy! Is it probable that men who would vote, "neither a man nor a dollar," to support the army in the field, care anything for it in prison?

The result shows the wise policy of placing the business in Gen. Butler's hands. Read the following from the Richmond Enquirer of late date, and see how his system works. A flag of truce boat was reported, yesterday, to have arrived at City Point. If this news be true, we shall probably have advices from the United States to-day. It seems that the Lincoln Government have determined to keep Beas Butler in charge of the confederate prisoners. Advices from the North, state that all of our prisoners in the enemy's hands, are to be concentrated at Point Lookout, in Maryland, and the Beas is to be given authority over them. We learn, from trustworthy sources, that Butler has assumed command at Point Lookout, and that the first intimation our imprisoned soldiers had of the fact, beyond a rumor in camp, was the promulgation of an order from him, positively prohibiting the citizens of Maryland from showing any sympathy to our men, or from furnishing them with any necessities whatever. Before that, owing to the kindness of the Maryland women, who are almost entirely southern in their feeling and action, the confederate prisoners had managed to bear the rigors of confinement with tolerable equanimity. Their condition now is deplorable. Butler is an outcast, and can never be recognized as entitled to the privileges accorded to a foe taken in lawful warfare, yet it may become a question whether our Government should not consult the feelings of the confederate soldiers now lingering in Northern dungeons, and take the earliest practicable opportunity of releasing them. Treating with Butler, will not release the pitiful wretch from the ban of outlawry pronounced against him. We can still hang him, when we catch him, but catching is before hanging. He should, however, be executed, and doubtless will be, by the first confederate officer into whose hands he may chance to fall.

Now it must be apparent to every honest mind that retaliation as Butler is pursuing, is the only course, to bring the murderous fiends of Jeff. Davis to their senses. Whilst our prisoners in their hands, were being starved to death; their men with us were living better than they had, in the South, for months before.

We hope our Government will give to Gen. Butler, unlimited power in this exchange of prisoners. Let the unscrupulous homicide at Richmond know, that his myrmidons shall receive the treatment precisely, that he accords to Union men.

On the 1st of December, 1860, the gold on deposit in New York Banks amounted to \$18,541 74 on the 1st December, 1864 \$25,161,935. In the New York Sub-Treasury, on 1st December, 1860, \$3,702,751, on 1st December, 1864, \$13,250,000.

In the Philadelphia Banks on the 1st December, 1860, \$3,333,827 and on the 1st December 1864, \$4,158,585.

In the Boston Banks, on the 1st December 1860, \$3,553,000, and on 1st December 1864, \$7,659,000. In the three cities above named there has been an increase of gold since the rebellion broke out, of \$21,098,280.

The receipts of gold at New York, since the war began, exceed the shipments from that port \$16,500,000.

The estimate of gold now in the country is \$468,000,000.

Will the timid who fear to invest in "greenbacks" make a note of this fact? Copperheads who prefer discrediting the currency, will of course say little about it.

We have received several documents from our worthy Representatives in the Ohio Legislature, Hons. H. S. Neal and J. Bradbury, for which they will please accept our thanks.

A splendid flag, made by Miss Gebhart of Dayton, was presented to Gov. Brough on last Friday. It is said to be one of the finest pieces of work, of the kind ever seen. Four months labor was expended upon it. Gov. Brough, on receiving it, paid the following beautiful tribute to woman.

And then, sir, it comes from the hand of woman. What do we not owe to her? She was last at the cross, she was earliest at the grave, and in all the struggles of time, which have hastened the advance of civilization, she has been foremost wherever patriotism, wherever glory led man. Whenever any noble feeling was the incentive to duty on his part, woman has ever been found ready to sustain him, and what do we not owe, Sir, to the women of Ohio? Who were so untiring in the contest we have passed through? Men labored, but women labored with them, and the majority which Ohio declared, was due largely to the patriotic appeals, the entreaties and the smiles of the women of the State. Then who shall estimate the good they have done to our armies? What an immense amount of aid and encouragement they have carried to our brave men in the field, to men in the hospitals, enduring the pangs of fearful wounds, to men suffering from privation and toil. How unflinching their patience. How enduring their devotion, and all this then, simply because the men were engaged in upholding the cause this banner represents. For all this the women of our country have not had the credit they deserve, but they have done it in support of a government that protects them and cares for them better than any other government on the face of the earth. This banner represents that spirit upon the part of the ladies, and it is therefore doubly dear to me on that account. As such it is welcome to me—as such I will preserve it—as such I will cherish it.

Who is it? We clip the following from an eastern paper, as a curiosity in its way. Probably some of our "old bricks" can recognize the "host." His conduct was creditable to himself, and that kind worth of being remembered.

AN ECCENTRIC INFIDEL.—A correspondent of the Northwestern Advocate says that the following quaint anecdote was related to him by an itinerant of the Ohio Annual Conference:

I was sent, said he to Gallipolis Circuit, and having fulfilled the labors of the Sabbath on an autumnal evening, was invited by an infidel to go home with him. I accepted, most cheerfully, and was treated with affable courtesy, and the respect due to a minister of the gospel of Christ. In the morning, as I took my leave, my infidel friend courteously invited me to call on him whenever it should suit my convenience. This I generally did, as I came to this appointment throughout the year. As the year neared its close, I thought I would call and offer payment to my host, least he should charge me, and through me, ministers generally, with neglect in paying just dues. I called for my bill. He brought forth his book, where was charged in merchandise style, for board, horse-keeping, etc., sums amounting to fifteen or twenty dollars. I was amazed; told him I could not pay it now but when I came again, before I left the circuit, I would cancel the debt. But stop, says my friend, we have not done yet. Let us see what is on the other side. He then produced an amazing credit of one dollar for every sermon I had preached in that place during the year, whether he was present or absent; a sixpence for every blessing asked at his table, and a shilling for every prayer I offered in the family, save one when I knelt on one foot and knee—its credit was a sixpence. The aggregate of credit surpassed the debt some three or four dollars which he immediately produced, passed over to me, and we parted in mutual friendship and love.

The Ohio river at this point, as we go to press, is filled with floating ice, and navigation entirely suspended. The rise last night was about 34 feet.

The present warm weather will soon clear it off, and allow the passage of boats, reviving trade, which from that source has been decidedly dull since the 1st of January.

The thermometer to day at 12 M. stands at 52, and the weather in consequence as pleasant as could be desired.

Attention is directed to our new advertisements of Real Estate for sale. One of them in Springfield Township, is a most desirable farm and offered on fair terms. All applicants by mail for information in regard to any of them will be promptly attended to.

Our young friend James Blake of the 56th O. V. wants some recruits for that sterling old Regiment now at New Orleans under Gen. Banks. The 56th has immortalized itself in this war, and we know of no regiment in which our Gallia boys would find themselves more at home. It now contains a large number of our young men, and any who think of going into the army, and finishing up the job, can do no better than call on sergeant Biske at Porter in Springfield Township.

From Chattanooga—New Recruits and Rebel Deserters—Position of the Confederate Army.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 23.—Colonel McCollum arrived with one thousand mechanics and laborers, and the work of building the railroad to Knoxville will be commenced at once.

Seven hundred recruits came down this morning. One hundred and fifty rebels deserted to-day.

The rebel army is in its old position at Dalton. It is believed the number is no more than 30,000.

Tennessee and Kentucky troops are camped in the center under guard.

It is positively known that they are killing their best mules for subsistence.

Gen. Grant came to the front this morning.

General Judah left for Knoxville.

TAX ON GOLD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Cox, of Ohio, will introduce a bill in the House next week, taxing holders of gold and bills of exchange, foreign and otherwise, two per cent per month.

The Senate Finance Committee have a bid before them requiring an actual transfer of gold when purchased instead of a sale on margin.

Ex-Archbishop-General Black has resigned the law reportership of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Sharp firing was heard at 3 o'clock, on Thursday morning, among the rebels over the Rapidan, near Ely's Ford, supposed to be a concerted attempt to desert, all at once, by a considerable body of men.

Reports that Richmond is being gradually evacuated by the rebel Government continue to be brought here by persons from that place.

It is positively stated that the removal of gun-making machinery from the Tredegar Iron-works to Columbia has been going on for weeks.

The Unionists of Louisiana are trying to have the State election postponed by the President until after a convention of the people is held to adopt a new Constitution, and regulate the old laws recognizing slavery.

Governor Pierpont and the Alexandria (Virginia) Legislature have protested against General Butler's vigorous administration at Norfolk.

Colonel Slater, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, who was sent to Fort Lafayette by General Schenck, was to-day discharged by the Secretary of War.

EDITOR GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL: Sir,

I saw an article in a late issue, signed "an old democrat and nary red." It is an old saying and a true one, that a guilty conscience needs no accusers. It is evident that the gentleman's conscience has smitten him and he has tried to excuse himself by writing the above mentioned slang. The gentleman, if I may not mis-call him, signs himself, "an old democrat and nary red," which signifies a copperhead; he hit the nail on the head if he will spell it nary sense. He says he thinks it ungenerous to attach copperhead to the democracy because without the aid of the democracy the Union ticket could not have been carried in a single State. Where is the man who holds to the so called democratic party who has cast his vote for the Union? Did they not all vote for the arch-traitor Vandalism who was sent through for treason. The gentleman says, "instead of controverting error by argument and reason, you resort to abuse," when the aforesaid gentleman must know, if he ever was out before he delivered that epistle, that argument after argument, truth after truth, and reason after reason has been presented to the members of this so called democratic party, and what is their reply? Why "it is a lie" and not unfrequently too, I hear one say, "the south is right, and if I fight I will fight for the south; I am a democrat and I don't care a d—n for principles; I will stick to my party, right or wrong and old Lincoln and every man who votes the Union ticket is a black hearted abolitionist, and if I shoot, I will shoot the abolitionist at home!" All this I have heard from various members of the so called democratic party and all this has been borne by the Union men and the Government with the patience of Job, instead of enforcing the law and punishing their treason, which would be death in any other government under the Heavens. Yet the gentleman complains of the Press resorting to abuse, when it simply calls them by their right name, copperheads. I would ask the gentleman, who it was that resisted the draft and cried out unconstitutional? I am a democrat of fifty years, and I am persuaded that in the present trouble there can be but two parties, one for, and one against the Government. Let the gentleman apply that to his course on whichever side it may place him. Or.

Our Legislative news this week is barren of any interest to our readers. Some few local bills have been passed, but little or nothing of general importance.

Many bills have been introduced, but being discussed at length in both houses we have concluded to await their final passage, before burdening our columns with reports that may never become laws.

We expect next week to lay before you some interesting matter from that quarter.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE IN CHILI.

The Valparaiso Mercury, of December 17th, gives the particulars of the appalling catastrophe at Santiago, Chili, announced yesterday, by which between 2,000 and 3,000 persons lost their lives. We have room only for the following extracts:

One of those awful visitations which from time to time afflict nations with eternal mourning took place on Tuesday, December 8, at the festival of the Immaculate Conception, in what was the Church of the Jesuits in the capital. A magnificent temple reduced to ashes, hundreds of dear lives sacrificed, the whole city weeping its lost ones—such is the picture Santiago offers us.

The 8th of December was a great triumph for the clergy of the church. An enthusiastic audience filled every nook. There were hardly any men there, but three thousand women, comprising the flower of the beauty and fashion of the capital, were at the feet of the ecclesiastic, very many against the will of fathers and husbands, but that of course, only showed forth the power and might of the gospel. Never had such pyrotechny been seen before; twenty thousand lights mostly camphene, in long festoons of colored globes, blazed the church into a hall of fire.

But the performance had not yet begun when the crescent of fire at the foot of the gigantic image of the Virgin over the high altar over-drew, and climbing up the muslin draperies and pasteboard devices to the wooden roof, rolled a torrent of flame. It was maddening—the screaming and wringing of hands for help as the remorseless flames came on; and then, while some already dead with fright were burned in ghastly indifference, others in their horrible agony—some in prayer—were tearing their hair and battering their faces. Women seized in the embraces of the flames, were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion, first, dazlingly bright, then horribly lean and shrunk up, then black statues, rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude.

The fire imprisoned by the thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by 10 o'clock; and then defying the sickening stench people came to look for their lost ones. Oh, what a sight the placid moon looked down upon. Closely packed crowds of calined, distorted forms, wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a heaven; the ghastly phalanx of black statues, twisted in every variety of agony, stretching out their arms as if imploring mercy; and then, of the heap that had choked up the door, multitudes, with their lower parts entirely untouched, and some all as shapeless mass, but with an arm or foot unscathed.

The silence after those piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken, but by the bitter wail or fainting cry—over two thousand souls, had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

Heroic acts of sublime daring have not been wanting. Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Christian heart by the gallant conduct of Mr. Nelson, the Minister of the United States, his countryman, Mr. Meigs, and several other foreigners. There were generous men who defied the fury of the flames to save lives, and some of these died martyrs to their noble hearts. An Englishman or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then with his hair in a blaze, and choked with smoke, fall back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady named Ovello, having in vain implored some bystanders to save her mother, rushed in and shortly afterwards miraculously issued forth with her parent in her arms saved. A young lady of the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to tie her handkerchief around her leg, so that her body might be recognized.

The following gives an idea of the class of persons that perished by the deplorable accident: "Although many heroic men performed prodigies of daring and strength in tearing some from the death-grasp of the phalanx of bodies that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms without being able to extract them, the number of saved by this means falls short of fifty. More than five hundred persons of our highest society have perished, the greater part young girls of fifteen to twenty years of age. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two-thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty because all their inhabitants have perished.

CONCENTRATION OF THE ENEMY NEAR PORT HUDSON AND BATON ROUGE.

PORT HUDSON, January 13.—The rebels are concentrating near this stronghold and Baton Rouge, and are becoming quite enterprising.—They push their pickets close to our lines. The rebel General Adams has several brigades distributed at Woodville, Clinton and Jackson.

General Ullman took quite a number of prisoners to day. Most of them profess to be sick of the war, and were glad to be taken. They declare that they never heard of the President's proclamation of amnesty.

Our thanks are due Hon. John Sherman, of the U. S. Senate for valuable public documents.